

VOL. 12, NO. 66.

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## NEW AUSTRO-GERMAN CAMPAIGN TO RID HUNGARY OF RUSSIANS RESULTS IN MUSCOVITE DEFEAT

**The Fenton Reinforcements Hunt Russians From Carpathian Passes.**

### VICTORIOUS BRITISH FLEET HOME

ADMIRAL DODGE'S Fleet Is Based At Firth of Forth. Germans Move Staff Headquarters To Firth. New Scale Commanders Promoted

**TWO GERMAN GENERALS ARE GIVEN HIGHER RANK**

AMSTELVAM, Jan. 27.—A German general has been promoted to field marshal, and another to general of cavalry, it was announced yesterday. The two promotions were made at the same time by the German government. General von Schleswig-Holstein, commander-in-chief of the Baltic fleet, was promoted to field marshal, and General von Prittwitz, commander-in-chief of the Black sea fleet, was promoted to general of cavalry.

### GERMAN COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES KILLED

CAFFA, Jan. 27.—General von Prittwitz, commander of the German forces in the Black sea, was killed yesterday morning in a house explosion. He was buried at the cemetery of the city.

### GREEK CONSUL'S WIFE IS SENT TO PRISON

ATHENS, Jan. 27.—The Greek consul, John G. T. Tsiros, was arrested yesterday morning and sent to prison. He was accused of being a spy for the Germans.

### WADSHIP HOME AFTER CALL WITH GERMAN

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The British liner "Wadship" arrived here yesterday from the German port of Hamburg after a call with the German liner "Hannover" at the port of Cuxhaven.

### U.S. SHIPS PAIR WITH TAKI OF TURK ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The British liner "Taki" of the Turkish fleet, which had been en route from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, joined the British liner "Wadship" at the port of Cuxhaven yesterday.

### THAW TRIAL FEBRUARY 23

BUCKLEY, Jan. 27.—The trial of the "Thaw" for conspiracy to commit murder in the case of Mrs. Lillian Gish, will be held at the court house here on Feb. 23.

WILLIAM J. DEMPSEY, former boxer, was indicted yesterday on charges of having attempted to kidnap the son of James J. Jeffries, and was sentenced to 10 years in prison.

### FRANCIS DEE DIES; LOSSES TO THE GERMANS

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Francis Dee, 33, author of "The Man Who Would Be King," died yesterday at his home in the Bronx.

### SAXON DRIVES LAUNCH AT ANGLICO'S LINE OF SUPPLIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The Saxon, a British liner, which had been en route from the British Isles to the United States, arrived at the port of New York yesterday.

### CHESTER CHURCH DIES; SILENT ONES ON TIPPEE

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—Chester Church, author of "Silent on Tippee," died yesterday at his home in the Bronx.

## Decrees of Amnesty are Issued By Kaiser on His 56th Birthday

By L. C. COOPER

Special to The Daily Courier

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27, 1915

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THE Kaiser, who dropped his birthday on the 26th, will have his day to the south of the Rhine.

Traveling in the direction she was going to the German army, and the front of the battle, in the south of the country, he has been in for six days, to be in command of the forces there.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1915.

**CANT LOSE LATROBE.**

Larabee Bulletin.  
Do you know that yesterday afternoon, when Alexander Bell, sitting in New York City said "Hello" to Thomas A. Watson who was out in San Francisco, Perry and Latrobe had a part in making possible the carrying of his voice over more than 3,000 miles of wire, and across state after state?

In the Bulletin's new column, the story of the trans-continental telephone connection is told in interesting detail today.

But it adds to the local interest to know that the telephone which kept the current in the wires the entire way, traversing it from being despatched and long before reaching the end of the journey, were inventors which came, in part, from Perry, and which men and women living there and here helped to fashion.

Wonders lie afield of following closely upon the heels of one another, as to keep us always starting. Wonders also go on saving us as we go forward, being moved to manifest amazement at all.

For how many even the one long-travelled to the perfection of finding a world changed over night manifest in difference to the marvelous achievement recorded a yesterday afternoon when the human voice was carried distinctly and instantly from ocean to ocean upon a strand of wire?

There are men living to-day, who can recall having seen the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, in which the Bell System was a factor of its telephone capacity of making talk possible from one part of the room to another. They can remember how it was considered the marvel of all the world.

And according to the development of science through the expenditure of millions, and through the perseverance of millions of mankind, the inventor of the telephone, sitting in New York, said "Hello" to the one who had been his assistant 40 years ago, and now holding a power to baffle, out in San Francisco.

And this "Hello" so joyfully journeyed from the East to the West, passed by Latrobe.

**AN ABSENT-VOTERS ACT.**

Washington, D. C., January 27.—After determining the question of presenting to Congress a bill to enable voters to cast their votes to the presidential electors at home where they will be received and counted.

During the Civil War, no states permitted their soldiers to vote, and one or two states contained the practice to the present time. Since then, no number of states have adopted a law permitting voting, by mail, when a voter is necessarily away from his usual voting place on election day.

And this "Absent" or it journeys from the East to the West, passed by Latrobe.

**RECONSTRUCTION.**

Members of the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., are determining the question of presenting to Congress a bill to enable voters to cast their votes to the presidential electors at home where they will be received and counted.

During the Civil War, no states permitted their soldiers to vote, and one or two states contained the practice to the present time. Since then, no number of states have adopted a law permitting voting, by mail, when a voter is necessarily away from his usual voting place on election day.

The law is very exact and the most exacting ever. In State senatorial elections must be represented on the ballot of every voter, and application for a ballot must be given at a specially appointed election, before which the name of voter and address of voter to the proper election offices to mail.

It is a fact that thousands of electors are deprived of the privilege of voting every year on account of dues, calling them from home, yet the objections to an act of this kind is the fact that there may be a possibility of great fraud being committed, such as voting on forged names and forged stamped names.

A law of this kind would benefit thousands of voters and enable them to vote when miles from home, but the same law might snuff out numbers of all parties to organize a system to beat and defeat the purpose of the law.

**MUST TAKE THE BLAME.**

Larabee Bulletin.  
The government made some time ago, by the gas company, to the effect that by reason of a public service commission ruling, ten-cent rates would have to be on hand and not morally condoned, to the passenger, before the expiration of the six-month period, in order to get the benefits of the road service in most of a little region, judging from word coming from Pittsburgh today, of a decision handed down yesterday, to the effect that:

"On the eve of allowance of discounts, the companies must state in clear and unequivocal terms whether or not payments mailed, as evidenced by the United States postoffice marks, on or previous to the last day of the discount period, will be deemed by the company to be a payment of the bill within such discount period."

This might not continue to stipulate that remittances must be at hand as formerly, but it may not place the "blame" for the ruling upon the Public Service Commission; that seems plain.

**LET THE LAW STAND.**

Larabee Bulletin.  
Both have been introduced in both houses of the legislature at Harrisburg to repeal the public service law of 1913. Whether their authors sincerely believe the same is legal and absurd, nothing can be more reasonable in this endeavor to gain a decided advantage in the hope of securing acceptance of amendment to the law, as to make it stand, and it is to be considered to be hoped, however, that these attempts of repeal will be thrown out from the outset. Such a step would be equity denied to covering the several other legislative departments. Pennsylvania must have the authority and mechanism to regulate its public services. The legislative branch does not believe, for a moment, that those who bring enough will do so to win such legislation, and on the proposed bill, the author of a pair of overalls, Larabee, has written a short note, made some changes, and the bill is now ready.

These people living in them are deprived of fair means to deal with the public service companies serving their communities. It might not be impracticable to modify the act so as to render it more effective in the case of the situation. The measure covers many subjects and takes a wide range, and it would be remarkable if it contained no defects whatever. But, to say the winds have inside, and return to off the conditions as of yore is not to be thought of. The commission has not been in operation 18 months. Much of its work necessarily has been preliminary and tentative, though it has passed upon a number of exceedingly important cases involving rates and inroads into franchises, as well as of far reach in the consequences. There has been neither the time nor the opportunity, however, to prove up the whole power of the law or the capacity of a commission to enforce it with sufficient satisfaction to the people in one side and the corporations concerned on the other.

The law ought not to be condemned on account of the personnel of the commission, and the commission ought not to be condemned on account of the lack of knowledge of the commissioners. There has been neither the time nor the opportunity to prove up the whole power of the law or the capacity of a commission to enforce it with sufficient satisfaction to the people in one side and the corporations concerned on the other.

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# PEG O'MY HEART

By J. Hartley Manners

**Comedy of Youth Founded by Mr. Manners on His Great Play of the Same Title—Illustrations From Photographs of the Play**

Copyright, 1913, by Dodd, Mead & Company

His heart almost stopped. "Huh? Oh, my darlin', what is it? Is it serious? Tell me it isn't serious?" And his voice sang with a note of agony.

"Oh, no, I don't think so. I saw the doctor today. He said I must be careful, very careful, until—until our baby is born."

"An' ye keep it all to yerself, me brave one, me dear one. All right. We won't go back. Well stay here till we make them find me work. I'm strong. I'm clever too, and crafty. Angela, fit write it from this hustling city. Fit fight it and beat it. Me darlin' shall have everything she wants. My little mother—my precious little mother!"

## CHAPTER VII. A Communication From Nathaniel Kingsnorth.

**T**HREE months that followed were the hardest in O'Connell's life. Sure, as he would be comforted no really remunerative employment. He had no special training. He knew no trade. His pen, though fluent, was not cultured and lacked the glow of eloquence he hid when speaking. He worked in shops and in factories. He tried to report on news papers. But his lack of experience everywhere handicapped him. What he contrived to earn during those months of struggle was all too little as the time approached for the great event.

Angela was now entirely confined to her bed. She continued to grow thinner like every day. A terrible dread haunted O'Connell waiting and sleepless. He would start out of some terrible dream at night and listen to her breathing. When he would hurry back at the close of some long, sleepless day his heart would be hammering daily with fear for the loved one.

The months wore on. His face became lined with愁容. The brilliant gold of his hair dimmed with streaks of silver. But he never faltered or lost courage. He always felt he must win the fight for existence as he meant to win the greater conflict for liberty.

Angela, lying so ill, through the long days could only hope. She felt so helpless. It was women's weakness that brought men like O'Connell to the edge of despair. And her voice was not merely female weakness, but the voice of a woman of pride. Was it fair to her husband? Was it just? In itself she had prosperous relatives. They would not let her die in her misery. They could not let her baby come into the world with poverty as its only inheritance. Till now she had been unable to muster her feelings of hatred and bitterness for her brother Nathaniel, her intense dislike and contempt for her sister Monica. From the time she left England she had not written to either of them. Could she now? Something decided her.

One night O'Connell came back disheartened. "Till now he would, he could not comprehend. He was getting to the end of his courage. There was but faint work at the shop he had been working in for several weeks. He had been told he need not come again.

Angela, being motionless and white, tried to comfort him and give him strength.

She made up her mind that night. The next day she wrote to her brother. She could not bring herself to express one regret for what she had done or said. On the contrary, she made many references to her happiness with the man she loved. She did write of the hardships they were passing through. But they were only temporary. O'Connell was so clever, so brilliant, he must win in the end. Only just now she was ill. She needed help. She asked no gift a long time. Then she would put it back when the days of plenty came. She would not ask even this now. It was not that she was not only ill, but the one great, wonderful thing in the world was to be caught up—motherhood. In the name of her unborn baby she begged him to send an immediate response.

She asked a neighbor to post the letter so that O'Connell would not know her secret. She waited anxiously for a reply. Some considerable time afterward on the eve of her travail and when they were with O'Connell were at their wits' end the answer came by cable. She was at home when it came.

Her heart beat frantically as she opened it. Even if he only said a little it might be so welcome now when they were almost at the end. If he had known how wonderful it would be for her to help the man to whom nothing was too much to give her. The fact that her brother had called strengthened the belief that he had destined to come to her rescue.

She pressed the cable and read it. Then she fed it on the pillow with a faint smile.

When they are O'Connell returned from the cable to work he found her senseless. The cable hit her fingers. He tried to revive her after she had fainted. He sat at her side. As he watched her it was possible he returned to Ireland and threw himself once again heart and soul into working for the cause. He realized

his only hope of keeping his balance was to work. He went back to the little village he was born in, and it was Father Cahill's hands that poured the baptismal waters on O'Connell's and Angela's baby, and it was Father Cahill's voice that recited the baptismal service.

She was christened Margaret.

Angela, one night, when it was nearing her time, begged him if it were a girl to christen her Margaret, after her mother, since all the best in Angela came from her mother.

O'Connell would have liked much to name the babe Angela. But his dead wife's wishes were paramount. So Margaret the baby was christened. It was too distinguished a name and too long for such a little bundle of pink and white humanity. It did not seem to fit her. So "Peg" she was named, and "Peg" she remained for the rest of her life.

Looming large in Peg's memories after life was her father showing her St. Kieran's hill and pointing out the mount on which he stood and spoke that day, while her mother, hidden by that dense mass of trees, saw every movement and heard every word.

Then somehow her childish thoughts all seemed to run to home—rural life of Ireland and hatred of England—thinking all that was good of Irishmen and all that was bad of Englishmen.

"Why do ye hate the English so much, father?" she asked O'Connell once, looking up at him with a puzzled look in her big blue eyes and the most adorable brogue coming fresh from her tongue.

"Why do ye hate them?" she repeated.

"It's good cause to, Peg, me darlin'," he answered, and a deep frown gathered on his brow.

"Sister wasn't me mother English?" Peg asked.

"She was."

"Then why do ye hate the English?" "I'd take a long time to tell ye that, Peggy. Someday I will. There's many a reason why the Irish hate the English, and many a good reason too. But there's one why you and I should hate them and hate them with all the bitterness that's in us."

"And what is it?" said Peg curiously.

"I'll tell ye. When yer mother and I were almost attorney, and sing lyin' on a bed of sickness, she wrote to an Englishman and asked him to send her a trusty physician. And this is the reply she got:

"Ye're mad to bed, lie in it. That's the answer she got the day before you were born, and she died giving birth. And this is the reply she got:

"Ye're mad to bed, lie in it."

"It's the truth, yer tellin' me?" asked Peg wrathfully.

"I am, Peg. Her own brother, I'm tellin' ye."

"It's bad luck that man'll have all his life," said Peg firmly. "To write me mother that—an' she didn't! Faith I'd like to see him some day—just meet him—an' tell him!" She stopped her little fingers clinched into a minute fist.

## CHAPTER VIII. For the Cause.

**O**NCEMILL, brief changed very much since the days of St. Kieran's Hill. As was foreseen, he had married earlier, he no longer urged violence. He had come under the influence of the more temperate men of the party and was content to win by legislative means what Ireland had failed to accomplish wholly by combat, although no one recognized more thoroughly than O'Connell what a huge part the determined attitude of the Irish party in resisting the English laws, depriving them of the right of free speech and of meeting, had played light among the ignorant, but ignorant and ruling some measure of recognition and of tolerance from the English authorities.

What changed O'Connell more permanently was the action of a band of so-called "patriots" who operated in many parts of Ireland—wounding cattle, rubbing crops, injuring peaceful farmers who did not do their bidding and shooting at landlords and prominent people connected with the government.

He avoided the possibility of imprisonment again for the sake of Peg. What would befall her if he were taken to prison?

The continual thought that preyed upon him was that he would have nothing to leave her when his call came. Do what he would, he could make little money, and when he had a small surplus he would spend it on Peg—a shawl to keep her warm or a ribbon to give a glam of color to the drab little clothes.

On great occasions he would buy her a new dress, and then Peg was the proudest little child in the whole of Ireland.

O'Connell remained silent.

"Did ye love her better than ye love me, father?" Her soul was in her great blue eyes as she waited excitedly for the answer to that, to her, momentous question.

"Why do ye ask me that?" said O'Connell.

"Because I always feel a little sharp pain right through my heart whenever ye talk about my mother. Ye see, in them few thought all these years that I was the one ye really loved."

"It's different, Peg, quite, quite different."

"Why is it?" she waited.

"He didn't answer.

"Sure, love is love whether ye feel it for a woman or a child," she persisted.

O'Connell remained silent.

"Did ye love her better than ye love me, father?" Her soul was in her great blue eyes as she waited excitedly for the answer to that, to her, momentous question.

"Why do ye ask me that?" said O'Connell.

"Because I always feel a little sharp pain right through my heart whenever ye talk about my mother. Ye see, in them few thought all these years that I was the one ye really loved."

"We're the only one I have in the world, Peg."

"And ye don't love her memory better than ye do me?"

O'Connell put both of his arms around her.

"Ye mother is with the saints, Peg, and here is you by me side. Sure there's room in me heart for the memory of her and the love of you."

She breathed a little sigh of satisfaction and nestled on to her father's shoulder. The little bit of Irish jealousy of her dead mother's place in her father's heart passed.

She wanted no one to share her fa-

ther's affection with her. She gave him all of hers. She needed all of his.

When Peg was eighteen years old and they were living in Dublin O'Connell was offered quite a good position in New York. It appealed to him. The additional money would make things easier for Peg. She was almost a woman now, and he wanted her to get the finishing touches of education that would prepare her for a position in the world if she met the man she felt she could marry. Whenever he would speak of marriage Peg would laugh scornfully:

"Who would I be after marryin'? I'd like to know? Where in the world would I find a man like her?"

And no courting would make her carry on the discussion or consider its possibility.

It still harassed him to think he had so little to leave her if anything happened to him. The offer to go to America seemed practicable. Her mother was buried there. He would take Peg to her grave.

Peg grew very thoughtful at the idea of leaving Ireland. All her little likes and dislikes, her汇报ish affections and hot hatred, were bound up in that country. She dreaded the prospect of meeting a number of people.

Still, it was for her father's good, so she took a brave face to it and said: "Sure it is the finest thing in the world for both of us."

But the night before they left Ireland she sat by the little window in her bedroom until daylight looking back through all the years of her short life.

It seemed as if she were cutting off that beautiful golden period. She would never again know the free, carefree, happy-go-lucky, living from day to day existence that she had loved so much.

Balbin is a nephew of O'Connell, director general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, appointed head of the division of clearing for the trans-shipment of troops and placed in charge of supplying the entire army with supplies.

Balbin is acclaimed as one of Germany's greatest citizens. Born of humble parents, he made himself director general of the Hamburg-American in Steamship Company, which shipper he built. He stands now as the leading one of the most trusted advisers and bears the same relationship toward him as did Rothschild of Paris to Napoleon III and later brother of Berlin to William I and III.

He is made the Hamburg-American in the power it was in carrying the German trade and commerce to the interior parts of the earth. When he became its director, created the Hamburg-American Line, the first in the world, \$2,750,000, all was invested in the Hamburg-American, which was established at \$2,750,000. In 1886 its assets were \$62,000,000. In 1912 they were \$13,725,000. In 1888, 26 ocean-going steamships numbered the company's blue and white pennant from their masts and bows, and last year it steamed from the peaks of 180. The secret of Balbin's greatness is attributed to his astute index.

When he was a shipping clerk in Emanuel's mercantile stock, he often spent his evenings discussing the quays and the details of the business. He was a sailor for little skill. He developed a fabulous memory. When he learned a rhyme, he忘却 it, and used it in the storehouse of his brain, where it always remained ready for instant use. He is a thoroughly self-made man. He was born into the trade in which he later shone as a world leader to begin the fight again—this time for his native land.

His wife was buried in a little Catholic cemetery a few miles outside New York city. There he took Peg one day, and they put flowers on the little mound of earth and knelt awhile in prayer. Beneath that earth lay not only his wife's remains, but O'Connell's early hopes and ambitions were buried with her.

Neither spoke other than to go to the cemetery from the cemetery. O'Connell's heart was too full. Peg knew what was passing through his mind and sat with her hands folded in her lap—stern. But her little brain was busy thinking back.

Peg had much to think of during the early days following her arrival in New York. At first she was awed by with its huge buildings and ceaseless whirl of activity and noise. She longed to be back in her own little green, beautiful country.

O'Connell was away during those first days until late at night.

He found a school for Peg. She did not want to go to it, but just to please her father she agreed. She lasted in it but one week. They laughed at her big eyes wide open and her lips parted. He took both of her hands in one of his and held them all crushed together for what seemed to Peg to be a long, long while. She hardly breath-

ed up yet mind to one thing—that I'll never love you. Never!"

"Take Michael out for a walk and come back in half an hour, and in the meanwhile I'll bathe it all out in me mind."

She bent down and straightened the furrows in his forehead with the tips of her fingers and kissed him and then whistled to the wistful Michael, and together they went running down the street toward the little patch of green where the children played and among whom Michael was a prime favorite.

Sitting, his head in his hands, his eyes staring into the past, O'Connell was facing the second great tragedy of his life.

While O'Connell sat there in that little room in New York trying to decide Peg's fate a man who had played some considerable part in O'Connell's life lay in a splendidly furnished room in a mansion in the west end of London—dying.

Nathaniel Kingsnorth's twenty years of loneliness and desolation were coming to an end. What an empty, arid stretch of time those years seemed to him as he feebly looked back on them.

After the tragedy of his sister's reckless marriage he deserted public life entirely and shut himself away in his country house, except for a few weeks in London occasionally when his presence was required on one or another of the boards of which he was a director.

The Irish estate, which brought about all his misfortunes, he disposed of at a ridiculously low figure. He said he would accept any bid, however small, so that he could save all connection with the hated village.

From the day of Angela's elopement he neither saw nor wrote to any member of his family.

His other sister, Mrs. Chichester, wrote to him from time to time telling him one time of the birth of a boy, two years later of the advent of a girl.

Kingsnorth did not answer any of her letters.

In no way dismayed Mrs. Chichester continued to write periodically. She wrote him when her son Alaric went to school and also when he went to college. Alaric seemed to absorb most of her interest. He was evidently her favorite child. She wrote more seldom of her daughter, Ethel, and when she did happen to refer to her she dwelt principally on her beauty and her accomplishments. Five years before an envelope in deep mourning came to Kingsnorth, and on opening it he found a letter from his sister acquainting him with the melancholy news that Mr. Chichester had ended a life of usefulness at the English bar and had died, leaving the family quite comfortably off.

It was a pale, wistful, tired face that joined her father at breakfast.

Her father said nothing.

Presently he read it through again. "It's from England, father, isn't it?" queried Peg, pale as a ghost.

"Yes, Peg," answered her father, and his voice sounded hollow and spiritless.

"I didn't know ye had friends in England," said Peg, eying the letter.

"I haven't," replied her father.

"Then who is it from?" insisted Peg, now all impatience and with a strange fear tugging at her heart.

O'Connell looked up at her as she stood there staring down at him, her big eyes wide open and her lips parted. He took both of her hands in one of his and held them all crushed together for what seemed to Peg to be a long, long while. She hardly breath-

ed up yet mind to one thing. Now, however, the remembrance of her death came, furious and unrelenting as he had been toward her, her passing softened it. Had he known in time he would have insisted on her burial in the Kingsnorth vault. But she had already been interred in New York before the news of her death reached him.

The one bitter hatred of his life had been against the man who had taken his sister in marriage and in so doing had killed all possibility of Kingsnorth succeeding in his political and social aspirations.

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